The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose *to fill* a necessity which has *been long*, and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist*. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
150 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.

A QUIET LIFE.

BY MISS E. D. RICE.

You scorn my dwelling as you pass it by;
I do not say, Come in;
You are a stranger to the company
I entertain within.

My house is humble, yet within its walls
Contentment doth abide;
And from the wings of peace a blessing falls,
Like dew at eventide.

You think my soul is narrow, like the room
Wherein I toil for bread;
And that, because oblivion is my doom,
I might as well be dead.

Yet are you sure the riches are not mine,
The poverty your own;
Is he not rich who finds his lot divine,
In hovel or on throne?

You judge me by the narrow boundaries
Twixt which my body moves;
But I behold a wider land that lies
Free to the soul that loves.

Is that not mine in which I hourly take
My largness of delight?
Are not all things created for his sake
Who reads their meaning right?

It is not mine, this landscape I behold?
Mine to enjoy and use
For all life's noblest uses, though no gold
Has made it mine to lose?

I know the wood-paths where the feet of spring
Have left their prints in flowers;
And all the carols that the wild birds sing
Through the long summer hours.

I watch the changeful light upon the grass,
The wind-waves in the grain;
I note the swift cloud-shadows as they pass
Above the breezy plain.

Mine are the stillness of the autumn noons,
The peace of tranquil eves,
The sunset splendors, and the glimmering moons,
The rain fall on the leaves.

I cannot count the half of daily joys
Which kindly Nature gives;
For while some homely task my hands employs,
With her my spirit lives.

Nor these alone the pleasures that I know,
The riches I possess;
Still other things are mine, and they bestow
A deeper happiness.

For unto me the past, with all its shore
Of untold wealth belongs;
To me the singers and the saints of yore
Repeat their prayers and songs.

For me again the long-past centuries yield
The harvest of their thought;
My gleaning brings me sheaves from many a field.
Where stronger hearts have wrought.

Mine is the present, too; nor let it be
Despised as little worth;
I could not tell of all the good I see
Each day upon the earth.

Ingratitude.

It is an old saying that if you do a man nineteen favors, and for any reason decline to do him the twentieth, he will forget the nineteen requests that you have granted, and only remember the one that you have refused—and for that refusal he will hate you ever afterward.

And this is true of some men; it is true of men of mean and narrow natures; but it is not true of all. It is natural for a noble soul to cherish a lively recollection of kindnesses as it is to breathe. And while we are often shocked to see acts of friendship towards others, which have cost us a good deal of time and of labor, entirely overlooked and forgotten, we not unfrequently, on the other hand, are surprised by the grateful reciprocation of some favor long since rendered, and the very performance of which had passed from our own recollection, until reminded of it by the recipient.

We have always regarded gratitude as a feeling which is hardly susceptible of being taught to any one. A lecture on gratitude, to whomsoever addressed, instead of awakening that emotion, is very apt to engender a feeling of indignation and hatred. People never like to be told to be grateful. And it is of no use to tell them. If it is not natural to a soul to appreciate the good nature of others, it can never be taught such appreciation.

WHO THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS IS.

And now comes Alexis, the son of the Emperor of all the Russias, to New York. He is a son—the third — of the present Emperor Alexander II, and was borne on the 2d of January, 1850, and hence is in his twenty-second year.

He comes of a famous family—famous not only for their military power and glory, but for their culture of the arts and mechanics in such a degree as to raise the Russian Empire to its present high condition in civil and military honors.

His father, Alexander the II, was born in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I, on April 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Nicholas I, on March 2d, 1855. The first years of his reign was somewhat turbulent, from the fact of Russia's being then at war with the allied powers. But this he conducted with such firmness and vigor as to win the applause of his estates and family, which, until then, had been somewhat at variance with him, and finally, when peace was declared, with their earnest support, was enabled to undertake vigorous measures to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and reduce the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the Empire. He fully succeeded, and emboldened by the efforts of these reforms, was induced to the emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom on the 3d of March, 1861. This, in consideration of the previously conceived idea of Russian sovereignty among themselves, and as conflicting with all ideas of tradition and government, may be considered the great act of his reign.

In 1841, April the 28th, the Emperor Alexander II married Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he had a large family. The Grand Duke Alexander, born March 10, 1842, and heir-apparent to the throne; the Grand Duke Vladimir, born April 2, 1837, and thirdly, the Grand Duke Alexis, who now proposes to visit the United States. Besides these are the Grand Duchess Maria, the Grand Duke Sergius, and the Grand Duke Paul, the last born October 3, 1870.

The Grand Duke Alexis is described as peculiarly bright, handsome and engaging, taking a particular interest in his profession, that of a sailor, and now bearing the earned rank of Captain of the Fleet.

He is also described as having seen some of the world before his advent into these parts, having traveled over a greater part of Europe and Asia, besides being engaged in several matters of skill and diplomacy, which would seem to already stamp him as a worth descendant of the great Peter.

He adds to his other accomplishments, it is said, that of being learned in science and a most proficient linguist. The last important event in his career, previous to his departure for New York, was a visit, in company with his father, to the Emperor William, at Berlin, during which were supposed to have been transacted affairs of such serious importance as greatly to affect the future well being of all Europe.

This visit to America has been a long talked of matter, setting the New York aristocracy by the ears for months, but of its ultimate fulfilment, nothing was positively known until June last, when it was publicly made known that he would come; and now as he has actually set sail from Falmouth, on the 22d of September, it may be supposed that these ideas will reach their fulfilment.

He brings a rich and kingly company of gentlemen with him from his Northern home, and it may be well supposed "female America" is all agog at the news.

His reception in New York will doubtless, from the arrangements perfected in advance, be a very brilliant affair, worthy not only of that city, but also of the young man of imperial blood, who comes to our shores on a peaceful visit, and as the bearer of kindly greetings from his father, our ally and friend.

And when New York is done with him, the rest of the country will take him up, extending a hearty welcome without stint, and in all sincerity.—*N. O. Times, 17th.*

The Right Man in the Right Place.

[From the Shreveport Republican.]

The State Senate, in choosing Senator Pinchback as Lieutenant Governor, became a sound interpreter of Republican preference, and at the same time significantly indorsed a sound Republican.

Our readers will remember the deep regret which spread through the ranks of the Republican party on the death of Mr. Lincoln, and in the narrower sphere of State life, a similar feeling of condolence was felt for the loss of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Being among the first of his race who had been elevated to power by the reconstruction laws admittedly an excellent presiding officer, said to be in person a correct representative of his race, conciliatory in his manners, and dignified in his deportment, he filled the measure of his days to almost universal satisfaction.

But Providence always furnishes its compensations, and although we drop a tear of regret over the loss of an able defender of republicanism, we bid a heart's Godspeed to his successor who is no less able, in fact we regard the successor as the abler man. Keen witted, intrepid, candid, determined and loyal to his party, no one will doubt that Lieutenant Governor Pinchback is prepared to do his full share of work, meet his full share of danger and contribute his proper amount of influence in securing Republican supremacy.

Individual fidelity has always been the touchstone of individual success, and this is the secret of Senator Pinchback's elevation over his peers to the honorable position which he now occupies. In the beginning of the war he was one of the first to demonstrate the loyalty, bravery and readiness of the colored race to turn what had been a union of oppression to a union of strength for humanity, and when he was elected a member of the Senate, he proved by his fearly utterances that he had not forgotten the hole of the pit from which he was dug, nor the rock from which he was hewed. And this individual loyalty was in keeping with his submission to party discipline. No sight neglect or misrepresentation could move him from a firm and unqualified devotion to his people.

Whether Democrats maligned, or false Republicans deceived; whether he had to "fight with the beasts at Ephesus" or the thugs and plug uglies of ward clubs, his joyful submission to party discipline, his thorough acceptance of an administration which he has as a Republican helped to elect, and his manly defense of those principles by which the South alone can recover from the devastation of war, master the difficulties of reconstruction and utilize its victory over an inhuman system indicated him as the coming man of his race.

Such a man will always attract to him those who can be used for party success, he will always be recognized by such as understand the proper value of efficient agents; and so it has come about that political sagacity weds itself to political giants. Party necessity finds providential masters, the races are blended in the exigencies of Republican success, and the day is not distant when the people will indorse the choice of the Senate in the election of Mr. Pinchback and the re-election of Governor Warmoth.

—A waggish spendthrift recently said, "Five years ago I was not worth a cent in the world; now see where I am through my own exertions!" "Well, where are you?" "Why, I owe more than $3,000!"

ADDRESS
OF THE
Republican State Central Committee of LOUISIANA.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, Dec. 22, 1871.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:

The gratifying intelligence received from all parts of the State of the unanimous indorsement of the action of the Senate in the recent election for Lieutenant Governor, induces this committee to present to you a resume of the facts precedent thereto:

During the two campaigns of 1870 a few ambitious men, principally federal officeholders, organized a bolting faction in our ranks. Notwithstanding an overwhelming defeat, these dissentionists, determined to "rule or ruin," industriously sought to spread discontent by asserting that the policy of the State administration would be to exclude from office every colored man, and gradually transfer the government to the control of the Democracy. Unfortunately the bolters obtained control of the late State Central Committee, and under their auspices a convention was called to meet in New Orleans in August last. It is, perhaps, needless to recur to the outrages then and there perpetrated. This so-called convention met in the federal Customhouse, outside the jurisdiction of Louisiana; the legally elected representatives of the people were excluded by armed federal deputy marshals and federal troops, and a bogus organization effected, although not a quorum was present until sixteen additional bogus delegates, principally federal employes, were *appointed*, on motion of a federal officeholder, to fill the places of excluded regularly chosen members.

These gross usurpations necessitated the holding of the Republican convention at Turner Hall, not a secret conclave, guarded by armed sentinels, but open and free to the whole people. The proceedings of that convention were scattered broadcast, and everywhere met the full and hearty approbation of Republicans at home and throughout the nation.

Coming to the next scene in this political drama. The outcry against the State administration was vigorously maintained by the factionists, but how much truth there was in the charges of antagonism to the colored people, and secret affiliation with the Democracy, can best be determined by the events of the sixth of December. Upon both parties a practical test of their sincerity was suddenly and unexpectedly forced. The lamentable death of Oscar James Dunn created a vacancy in a constitutional office, to fill which the State Senate was convened. The cloven foot of treason could no longer be hidden. Their mask of deceit and dissimulation was ruthlessly torn away, and the bolters exhinited in their true colors. One of the foremost colored men of the country—one exceptional devoted to his race and advanced Republicanism—became the candidate of the party for the vacant Lieutenant Governorship, and received the earnest support of the State administration, while the Customhouse faction, to defeat him, and further their secret aim to irrevocably divide the Republican party, boldly entered into league with the Democrats, who, true to their proscriptive prejudices, exacted (the only qualification they demanded) that their candidate should be *a white man!*

The traditions and *platform* of the Republican party of Louisiana pledged its adherents to "an equal distribution among white and colored alike of all offices."

This the bolters deliberately ignored, thereby betraying the claims of ninety thousand Republican voters, and exhibiting a treachery unparalleled in the history of political organizations. The Customhouse faction even resorted to threats to intimidate Senators, as in the case of Senator Butler, of Plaquemines parish. The federal Marshal, S. B. Packard, asserted to him that the State would be put under martial law if the coalition of which he is a leader did not win in the contest. How abased they feel at the fruitless results of all their treacherous and nefarious plottings we have no means of judging, but the best commentary that can be given on this contest of Loyalty vs. Treason is contained in the vote which gave to the Republican party a glorious victory and drove its leagued enemies beaten and dismayed to their haunts.

On call of the roll for election of Lieutenant Governor the Senators responded as follows, each candidate voting for his opponent, according to custom and courtesy:

FOR P. B. S. PINCHBACK—Messrs. Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twitchel, Whitney, Wilcox—eighteen true and steadfast Republicans!

FOR T. V. COUPLAND—Messrs. *Anderson*, Antoine, *Blackman*, *Bowman*, *Daigle*, *Futch*, Herwig, Ingraham, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Sypher, *Thomas*, *Thompson*, Todd—sixteen, including *seven* Democrats and *six* Customhouse employes!

Republicans! if these men, on an occasion of comparatively inferior importance, can so vilely betray your party and its solemn pledges, will you trust them in the great crisis of 1872, when your liberties—aye, even your lives—are staked upon the issue of the struggle? Fortunately, the victory of the sixth of December positively demonstrates that the Republican party can carry Louisiana against the Customhouse faction and Democracy combined.

One particular point it is desirable should be made clear. The whole political capital of the bolters is founded on wanton mendacity. Assuming, by virtue of occupancy of federal positions, to be the direct representatives of the national administration, they have, with a persistency equaled only by its falsity, endeavored to instill in the public mind a belief that the State administration is antagonistic thereto. This is not true. The Republican party, of which this committee is the head, and to which the State officials give allegiance, will, under all circumstances, stand firm and true with the national Republican organization, and guarantee Louisiana for Grant if it is the expressed desire of the party, in convention assembled, that he be re-elected to the Presidency.

Finally, your State Central Committee regard the action of the members of the Senate, in extra session convened on the sixth of December, 1871, in giving full recognition to the claims of the colored people, of such importance as to justify the declaration that our party has again been consolidated, and that with measures of retrenchment and reform in all branches of the government which the party proposes to carry out, and your earnest co-operation with this committee, defeat in 1872 is an utter impossibility. Let there be no compromise with treason, but, with the watchword, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," emblazoned on your banners, press on to a glorious triumph that will overtop in benefits to humanity even those past victories which have rendered our beloved Louisiana truly "the land of the free!"

THE COMMITTEE.

Committee:

OFFICERS.

President—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Recording Secretary—William Vigers.
Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Fairfax.

MEMBERS.

For the State at large—Edward Butler, of Plaquemines; S. S. Schmidt, of Orleans; Thompson Coakley, of Rapides; Albert Gantt, of St. Landry; John Parsons, of Orleans; A. W. Smyth, of Orleans; H. Raby, of Natchitoches; G. Y. Kelso, of Rapides; David Young, of Concordia; F. J. Herron, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District—Thos. H. Noland, George Washington.

Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

A true copy:

J. W. FAIRFAX,
Corresponding Secretary.

☞Philadelphia is going to have another statute of Washington, to be placed in Fairmount Park. The project is in the hands of the Senior and Junior Order of American Mechanics. Plans have been proposed and a contract signed, which provides that the work shall be completed in one year. The statute will be of bronze, eight feet in height, resting upon a pedestal of Quincy or Virginia granite, twelve feet high, and when completed will cost $16,000. The work to be commenced at once.

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Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
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Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

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C. B. BOUDEZ.
3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

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FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
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☞THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

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[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

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S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
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JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. RABY, of Natitoches.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

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Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

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Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBER.

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Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

☞The Customhouse cliques are sharpening their bills preparatory to a lobbying expedition in the next Legislature, when under the cloak of reform they may get through bills for State aid. We are much afraid the Assembly wont see it. Assaulting every colored man who has obtained a prominent position and using personalities against all their opponents, they have simply shown, beforehand, the spirit of "a white man's government" and the masses of colored men already know them by this very thing.

☞Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, has peremptorily recalled Minister Catacasy who so far compromised his relations with President Grant, as to render himself, in the President's estimation, unworthy of further official recognition. The first Secretary of the Russian legation Mr. Boris Danzas, has been placed in charge until the arrival of the retiring Minister's successor.

☞We had the pleasure yesterday of a welcome visit from our intelligent and energetic contemporary of the *Donaldsonville Chief*, L. E. Bentley, Esq., and also of Hon. Emerson Bentley of the *Attakapis Register*. This gentleman is one of the youngest members of our House of Representatives, but a sound Republican and an earnest advocate of human rights.

☞We understand that Hon. R. M. J. Kenner has resigned the position he held in the Customhouse.

COMING TO HIS SENSES.

The appearance of the *National Republican* yesterday morning, with a letter over the signature of Speaker Carter set at rest a matter that has for some time agitated many minds. It has officially settled the editorship of that paper. The circumstances under which the revelation has been made, it is true, are of that character that perhaps deprive it of much of its value, yet disinclined to "look a gift horse in the mouth," we will merely say on this point that the Colonel has very adroitly made a virtue of necessity in the mode of the declaration.

We transfer to our columns the card of Mr. Carter with reference to the recent publication in his paper of a string of the basest fabrications, the vilest and most scandalous reports against a number of gentlemen, and believe that the thorough repudiation of all knowledge of, or sympathy with, the calumniators and their calumnies will be satisfactory to the maligned parties. Hereafter, we presume that the recollection of direct responsibility for such utterances will have the effect of securing for this paper that supervision of the matter intended for its columns which it has not hitherto enjoyed.

We have repeatedly had to complain of the reckless and unscrupulous manner in which the characters and reputations of men were wantonly assailed by the writers for this paper, we, early in its career, drew attention to the character it had assumed, and experience justified and confirmed our views.

A band of disaffected, ill-informed men, availing themselves of the security of darkness, and shielded from all possibility of detection or harm in consequence of the necessary intervention of another, have been permitted to riot in the indulgence of their malignant purposes and defame and libel to an extent they would not have dared to attempt if it were known they were the authors. Impunity emboldened them to more daring attempts, until at length we find this horde of vampires savagely ransacking the graves of the past for aliment. Like all such outrageous proceedings they have produced their natural result. The force of their vileness could no further go, and it has recoiled, necessitating an appeal to responsible parties and the adoption of remedies commensurate with the gravity of the offence and the character of the offenders.

Speaker Carter acknowledges now the responsibility of himself and his associates in general, but exercises it in the particular instance referred to for reasons which he gives.

It may seem strange that during all the days and weeks since Mr. Carter has been said to have charge of this paper, and its columns have been teeming with abuse and vilification' and the attention of many of those connected with it have been drawn to its conduct, it did not appear proper for the "editor" to intervene and check the torrent of abuse until now.

This time they went "too far" that wasall, and somebody wouldn't stand it, and somebody could'nt stand it, and so somebody "craw-fished."

☞The Christmas season is passing away with the observances which usually characterize its celebration. The only noticeable sport which seems to us to be on the increase is the perpetual and indiscriminate discharge of every description af pyrotechnics all over the city, to the great inconvenience of hosts of citizens, and endangering of the limbs and lives of many.

The press reports contain many causualities of this description, one or two fatal. "Benzine" too has been doing some work. The police have made quite a number of arrests to prevent the rollicking about the streets which the "top heavy" ones were inclined to indulge in.

Unhappily, the pistol has been resorted to in several instances, two or three lives having been sacrificed during the week.

☞The chivalry sp aketh through the *Fag*. Virtue and intelligence must rule. Who ever heard of any body but our "oldest and best" having any virtue or intelligence according to the Democrats. As the *Fags* were allies with the Democrats in the Senate, it is not surprising to find them allies in their editorial columns.

STICK A PIN HERE.

We regret that circumstances should force the necessity on us to so statedly defend the attitude of our paper and the position of some of our friends. But to remain silent under the malicious attacks of adversaries might seem to lend the air of acknowledgment of the accusations. It is well known that since our paper has been in existence we have been a consistent supporter of President Grant, and his Adminis tration. We were among the first to hoist his name for President in 1872. Lieutenant Governor Pinchback (senior proprietor of our paper) introduced in the Southern States Convention of colored men, a set of resolutions, eulogizing and endorsing President Grant, and they were passed. And upon every appropriate occasion he has been an outspoken Grant man, and yet we find the *National Republican*, a paper claiming to be the especial champion of the National administration, and the organ of President Grant, started with, and supported by federal patronage, continually making the meanest, most contemptible attacks on Lieutenant Governor Pinchback.

It might serve a useful purpose if some friend of the President's in Washington would exhibit to His Excellency, some specimens of that vile sheet that he may know the course of this "organ."

We want also to prognosticate that while this faction may unite with the Democracy to defeat Republicans, they never can enjoy, even the small compensation of securing the vote of the Democracy of Louisiana for Grant in 1872.

☞The *Fags* saw dangling before them like the ancient fox, the luscious position of Lieutenant Governor, which they would enjoy. So they acquiesced in the call for the Senate, by which means they hoped to obtain it. But finding it beyond their reach they exclaim—the position is not worth the having and straightway found out, after the election, that the Senate was unconstitutionally called—that the election was bogus and the Lieutenant Governor *non est*. An ancient dog with a bone in his mouth seeing the reflection in the brook of himself "loosed his grip" on the bone in his own jaws, to grab the shadow, and "lost his hold" forever.

☞The *Rapides Gazette* has changed editors. Its last issue announces the name of T. J. Compton, Esq., as its future editor. Mr. C. is well and favorably known to the fraternity and newspaper readers, but had lately withdrawn from this sphere On again returning to an old field he says:

"Ill heath, hard times and other reasons compelling him to give up his ordinary occupation of a Planter, he takes up again his occasional one as Editor. A life-long Whig of the old line, and bitterly opposed to secession as long as opposition could be shown, it seems more consistent to him to join now a new and progressive party, although he may not approve of some of its policy and proceedings, than an old one which he always opposed, and which according to the outspoken opinion of some of its former warmest adherents is now either dead or in a dying condition, not to say *dead and rotten*, as one of its prominent Editors not a thousand miles from here pronounced it eight years ago. It is not his purpose to wish however to engage in, or bring on a political discussion, but merely to say as an editor, what he has already long since said as a private citizen that he is a Conservative member of the Republican party, believing that in the continuance of power of that party, the peace and prosperity of the country depends."

☞Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of our State Legislature, are daily arriving in the city and wear an aspect of health and energy which we are much gratified to observe.

☞We repeat that he who uses vilification has no other argument at his command.

☞One of the *Fags* can teach the public how to buy school books at a loss and sell them at a *nice little* profit

☞Our contemporary R. W. Francis Esq., of the *Terrebonne Patriot* in noticing our first volume anniversary, pays us a compliment which emanating from so thoroughly penetrating and sagacious an observer, we highly appreciate.

"The Semi-weekly *Louisianian* closed its first volume of usefulness on Saturday, the 16th inst. This journal is among the ablest edited in the State. The great benefit it has caused to the Republican party in this State is evident, for go where you will, in every household, church and cabin, and there will be found the *Louisianian*, the expounder of true and honest principles of Republicanism."

The *Daily State Journal*, of December 20th, contains the following pithy allusion to a question of the hour. It says:

"The question of admitting Utah as a State, to extirpate polygamy, is attracting attention in as well as out of Congress. If Utah has the necessary population she ought to be admitted at once, without reference to polygamy, and if polygamy is an offence against the common and statuts law of the land, it must be crushed out without being considered as part of the subject of admitting a territory to the Union as a State. There is no necessity of compromising with what is right to get rid of a wrong. The admission of States must not be involved with remedies for the immortalities of a population.

SHALL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BE DISRUPTED?

There is no doubt whatever that the strength and independence displayed by the Republican organization, saved the Union from dissolution, and frustrated the efforts of traitors to destroy the Government. In the mighty struggle to accomplish these results, it was not possible to escape a certain amount of wrong, and equally true is it, that even the effect of victory over the enemies of the country, has left certain stains on the victors which it was not possible for them to escape. We have of course accumulated a certain amount of dirty linen in the work of crushing the rebellion, which could not be prevented, but does it become Republicans to ask that these foul garments, which are not of our own making, be washed in public, exposed and given to the common gossip, in the person of disappointed politicians, who, only a few years ago, quibbled and pettifogged to secure the escape of the meanest and biggest rascal that treason had drawn to its folds. The Republican party is too sacred and essential in its operation for popular welfare, to be made the sport of demagogues of any grade of ability. Under no circumstances must we allow that organization to be disgraced. If it has shortcomings, the people in their own good time will correct them. If bad men in its ranks holding the offices at its disposal are guilty of crimes, that does not affect the sacred principles it upholds or lessen the necessity of keeping it in power. There are laws to punish crime. Let them be enforced; and this can be done without impairing the strength of our great party. But the case is a very different one, to allow a few disappointed men of the Trumbull and Schurz school, to disrupt an organization which they find they cannot control, merely to gratify a personal spite. An ambitious man is always spiteful when he sees he has no chance of fair success; a reckless man having committed one grave error, is always rash enough to rush into other extremes. This is precisely the condition of Trumbull. Had he supported the impeachment of Johnson, and not allowed that great criminal to escape punishment, the civil service would be pure today; as the corruption therein from which we suffer has been entailed by the men who were corrupted to connive at the escape of the apostate and traitor Johnson.

The Republican party has never hesitated to pursue and punish crime. It does it in its own good time, but it will not do it that those who are plotting for its overthrow may succeed not in dragging rascals to justice, but in pulling its organization to pieces. That party is not dependent on men, on who are called its statesmen, for success, as much as those men are dependent on it for honor and prominence. It is the honest, patriotic masses who support it and make it strong, and these will purge it of whatever wrong or foulness it contains, the result of which will change the schemes of many of those who are now anticipating its destruction.

[*Daily State Journal.*

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

Speech of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback.

The meeting of the Second Ward Club, in the clubroom on Erato street, between Carondelet and Baronne, was largely attended. A band of music performed a spirited part of the proceedings, and the gathering soon became enthusiastic.

The president having called the meeting to order, the minutes were read, which alluded to an interview between a committee of the club and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, at which he confessed himself "willing to do everything in his power to harmonize the discordant elements of the party." The minutes having been approved, the routine business of the club was concluded and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was introduced as the orator of the evening.

After saying that he scarcely knew why he was invited there to speak, unless it was to define his position, and as it was lately the habit of everybody, especially government officials, to "rise to explain," it might be that he was expected to do the same thing. Mr. Pinchback then went into the subject with a rim that was frequently met by symptoms of a hearty good will.

He appeared before the meeting as Lieutenant Governor. Every other office he had sought. When he had tried to get a position, he went for it "like the mischief;" but, said he, "this one I did not seek. It was thought best by Republicans, after the death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, to elect a colored man to fill that place. Republicans designated me." He went on to say that "a heavy fight" was the consequence. He then flattered himself that the opposition which arose was due more to the fact that he was known to be friendly to Governor Warmoth than to shortcomings of his own or any personal animosity to himself. Time has developed that such was not the case." There is in the Republican party of this State a fiend in human shape, a political Ishmael, "his hand against every man, every man's hand against his," who had sought to destroy the Republican party. This man had in public speeches declared that virtue and intelligence only should rule. "Need I state," said the speaker, "what that means!" It meant the old order of things. It meant the Democracy, the landed aristocracy, the old people—that is what it meant. This man was lately a self-constituted champion of the President. At one time he called such men as Pinchback, Quinn, Barrett, and Butler, gentlemen, and affiliated with them; now he calls them rats (laughter), gamblers, thieves. "I speak particularly to the colored people, because I know they have been played upon. I am also charged by this man and his set of plotting with the Governor for the overthrow of the Republican party. A man who, in the convention of 1868, stood up boldly for the rights of his people, for their rights in the schools, who, subsequently in the Senate, battled, at the risk of his life, when assassins were prowling the streets, for the same rights; a man who bade goodby to his wife and family when he left in the morning, expecting never to see them again on earth, and one who, as he passed by in the street, heard his own name muttered through clenched teeth, "There goes Pinchback, the son of a——." Can the Republicanism of a man like this be questioned at this late day?" [Cries of no, no.]

In the Customhouse building there were collected what constitutes the fag end of the Republican party, and of everything else; a set of renegades from all other parties. A few black men, he was ashamed to say it, were among them, insensible as they were to the degradation of their own race. They were collected from all quarters, and came from every direction. Where were they when it cost something to be a Republican, when it involved some risk? But now, now when "we have made it possible for them to come here and hold office," they came and asked who were the genuine Republicans, after the battle had been fought, the victory won. [Laughter.] "At this time, this very hour, if they could get a hundred colored men to support them I would hand in my resignation." It was true that, in the distribution of political patronage, on a political triumph, he wanted his share. Men in different capacities in life were wanted and paid for, rewarded for doing what was required. If one wanted a political success politicians were needed for whom there must be some inducement, just as if one wanted a house built he would seek out a builder or a carpenter, contract with and pay him. [Cries of "That's so."] In the respect of claiming legitimate dues in the interest of his party he expected remuneration, and had been fully compensated, but only to what he was entitled on a discharge of his duties. "And here I am arraigned that I have made money. So I have. But it has been made honestly and in a way of which no man need be ashamed." And was he the only one? He would look on the other side. If I am informed correctly, Postmaster Lowell on his arrival from Caddo hadn't enough money for a shave. [Uproarious laughter.] And how was it about Marshal Packard? When he (the speaker) first saw him, his clothes looked rather seedy—it may not have shown that he was poor, he didn't know—but they looked very much like his own when he didn't have a second suit to put on. [Laughter.] And here was another gentleman—I mean the man who went on to Washington to take Mr. Longstreet's place (Ingraham). I knew when he called upon the Governor for personal aid to save his wife and children from starvation. The Governor interceded at the City Hall and got him a place. He (Ingraham) has said he made $45,000 in the Senate. He owns more property now than I do. You can go down and look at the book of the recorder of conveyances and see. You will find me, it is true, the owner of a little old lot on Derbigny street—a homestead, where I live—but that's all. And yet these were the men who said "Down with corruption!" [Laughter.] There was still another of the set—a gentleman who goes about and says, "Pinchback's sold out." He walked about the streets as if he owned the town; he was one of his race who sold their birthright, like Esau (Tucker). He could go over the whole set, but ferries of ("Show 'em up!") they must be satisfied with the lot by samples.

What was done next? A paper was started called the *National Republican*. Nobody writes for it. [Laughter.] You go to the editor-in-chief and say, Did you write that article? No. Who did? I believe it must be Mr. So-and-so. You go to Mr. So-and-so and say, Did *you* write that article? No. I did not. [Laughter.] Who did? I really can't tell, but I think it must be So-and-so, and so on. The sentiments of the paper were characteristic of the crowd of which it was the spokesman. The speaker then alluded to another party, and, being interrupted with cries for his name, said the meeting would know him by the portrait he drew; it would be a life-size picture. In speaking of the carpet-baggers he took occasion to revert to his old sentiments when he said some things against carpet-baggers. "I did say they fooled me, and I know they fooled you; but then I also said we must put up with it, for it was either take them or take Old Mac's, and that would not be the thing. [Laughter.] He would tell them of a class who were worse than any of these—it was the black carpet-bagger. [Laughter.] They would sell Christ from the cross and burn the cross; they would go back on their party on their friends and themselves. Who were the black Democrats in '68, in every instance? Carpet-baggers. He was not opposed, but held out the right hand of fellowship to all who came to contribute to the good of all. We wanted brains here, and he would welcome those who brought them. But Mr. Pinchback was decided in his opinion of black carpet-baggers. He was compelled to bring them in, for they had come here, and at this late day attempted to arraign him for his own shortcomings. Did they want to tell him that they, who in 1868, in days of danger, were nowhere to be seen, could now come here and tell those who remained steadfast in those days to stand back? could now come in and "run away with the laurels?" There was not a corner in the State where he was not known, and where his actions had not been scanned. One could scarcely find a colored man in the State who did not know Pinchback, and also the true question. Even now they come in, and shaking him by the hand, say: "I wasn't fightin' you, I was only fightin' the Governor; never did fight you." [Laughter.]

The speaker detailed his experience of Shreveport, an intensely Democratic town, where it was as much as a man's life was worth once to talk Republican sentiments. After he gone there and made his speech, which was attended by men of both parties, the old white people consulted among themselves, and said, "How in the name of common sense did we stand there and listen to that man?" He would tell them why, because it was the truth. He was not a Republican for the office; he was for the sake of the people, the poor people, his wife and children. He told them that in all the future campaigns he would support the man who received the nomination, to insure the success of the party. What did the meeting suppose would have become of them ten years ago at such a meeting? He wouldn't accept nobody white or black. The probability was that they would all have made a beautiful lot of scarecrows, and that some of them would have ornamented the lamp-posts. What would become of us now if the Customhouse triumphs, if under any name the Republican party should be defeated?

He spoke of his trip to the South Carolina Convention, through Alabama and Georgia, and he wished the meeting could have seen what was before his eyes. He alluded to the difference in South Carolina when the Republican party was defeated, the difference even in the street cars, where colored men were railed off in little coops. And the railroad cars, dingy, dirty seats without backs, backs without seats, and over them all, in big, staring capitals "Freedmen's department." This question had, all but the "sleeping car question," been settled, and he proposed to settle that. [Cheers.] The finest woman in the world, with the finest dress, must be put into these cribs after the party lost in South Carolina, and things went back. In his further allusion to this subject, the speaker said that in case of the triumph of the Customhouse party the colored men in this State would fare worse, and the old set would come in. He spoke of the late election for Senator and the compliment to himself, involved in the declaration of the Democrats in the Legislature, who said "Put up anybody but Pinchback; any one but him, and we will vote for him." This he considered was sufficient to recommend him. He had been so cautious, both in his public and private life, that until a few days ago not a white man could be found who would ever question his faith to his party, to his people. He knew in his politics neither white nor black, but the common interest of all, and would wait for time to pronounce his eulogy.

Senator A. B. Harris was next introduced, and he proceeded to indorse heartily the sentiments expressed by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. He went on to say that he came from among a people who knew of no division in the Republican party; where from the first he had advocated Republicanism "without fear, favor or molestation." Going on to detail the late political history of his parishes, he said that politics were conducted there on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal."

The speaker was felicitous in his allusions to the previous record of the Republican party, "laying its hand on the moneyed aristocracy" and telling them to give way. He spoke of the Customhouse as "the fag-end of all that is bad," and said that "hell is paved with such Republicanism." Describing the late State convention, it was with the greatest sorrow he saw the two conventions. He had been grieved to hear the Governor spoken of as "going over to the Democracy," and although he knew it was not true, could not be true, there was still a misgiving. But when, in the last meeting of the Senate, the Governor rose straight and true as of old, and proposed Mr. Pinchback for the position of Lieutenant Governor, he knew the charge was baseless and felt as "if he weighed a ton."

Senator Barber was next introduced, and after alluding to the late triumph in the Senate, spoke of the duty of colored men. White men might listen or not, just as they pleased. In his opinion, the new movement of the enemies of Republicanism was to end in a remodeling of the constitution, and the taking away of the rights which colored men now have. Going on to speak of the Customhouse, his mention of the names of Casey, Packard, and others, was greeted with hisses. But he did not believe there was a real division of the party: it was what the Customhouse tried hard to bring about without much success. It might be asked, who were the Customhouse party? Their names were Lowell, Casey, Packard, Pitkin and Carter. Such was their entire strength. Take those men away, and whom have you left?

He spoke of the reform movement in the revocation of the printing contracts, and of the numbers of editors who came from all directions of the State, saying that they only ran their papers in the way they did because they were afraid their printing warrants would not go through. These were all taken away from the Customhouse party, and they had only left those four names. "In so far as the Legislature is concerned," said he, "the contest will soon be over there, I think."

Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education, was next introduced, and on referring to matters already touched upon, handled Mr. W. H. Toy in a manner which highly entertained the meeting.

The remarks of Judge H. C. Dibble were delivered in the graceful style peculiar with that gentleman, and highly edified the meeting.

☞A contemporary is facetiously satirical on Vice President Colfax; it says:

"Vice-President Colfax has reconsidered his resolution to retire to private life. Washington correspondents, who know everything, inform the country that the sweetly smiling Vice-President feels much improved in health, and at the earnest solicitation of his dear mother and other friends, will allow his name once more to go before the people as a candidate for the office he now so gracefully fills."

MIND.—There is no situation in life so high that does not owe its slightest enjoyments to feelings with which mind is connected; there is none so low which may not be cheered and refined from the same source. Independent of wordly considerations, mental pursuits invariably bestow a rich reward on their votary, in the delight attendent on their cultivation, and temporary oblivion at least of all anxious cares, in the abstraction they require.

The Bolters' Call.

[From the Feliciana Republican.]

In another part of our paper we publish what purports to be a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of this parish. It is delightful at this dull season to see in print anything so refreshing as this no tice. It is pertinent to inquire how this carrion became a committee? When, how, and by whom was it elected? Not under any call of the old and legal committee, because the chairman knew nothing about it. Not by any legal call, for it is in violation of every principle of right, logic or justice. Not by the people, for the people knew nothing of it, or have been ever known. Not by any legal representatives, for there was no election of delegates, no election, and no clubs were organized.

The facts are these: A few men already dead to their own party, without the slightest hope of future success before the people, without respectability, without education, without brains, totally deficient in every element for which the people look as essential requisites in their leaders, without the knowledge of the people, elected themselves an Executive Committee.

This so-called committee, this attempted swindle of the people's rights, have repeatedly tried to get up meetings, and have signally failed. They are now up to their old tricks, and the call above referred to proposes to ostracise and oust any respectable gentleman whose name has been borrowed by this swindle provided he will not lend his co-operation to this aborted iniquity.

As a matter of course, this scheme will also fail; the men who play the leading parts have no influence, and people are not to be deluded by this ilk. The Republican party has always had these bolters, back-sliders, and office-hunters within its ranks, who have never had decency or penetration enough to know that their room was better than their company.

One of the leading acts of the above-mentioned abortion was that of obtaining resolutions, already drawn, from the city of New Orleans, and passing them by an imaginary meeting, which in reality never took place, and having them published in a paper two hundred miles away, and leading the people to believe that they were *bona fide* resolutions.

It matters but little what this so-called committee do, their action amounts to naught, and so long as this paper is published the people can rest assured that there remains a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty who will not neglect its duty.

Of course no one will attend the call.

[From the National Republican.]

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There appeared in the editorial columns of the "National Republican" of Sunday morning last several paragraphs containing references to and animadversions upon Messrs. Barber, Barrett, Butler, Bell, Cockrem, Carr, Dewees, Dean, Dibble, Gerodias, Hernandez, Lemarie, Newman, Harris and Pinchback. These paragraphs were not submitted either to me or my editorial associates, but in my absence and without my knowledge, reached the composition room, and were inserted. I am not conversant with any of the matters referred to in the paragraphs in question; and, besides, some of the references are offensive because of their personal character, and in that they improperly intermeddle in the private affairs of the parties named. For each of the above reasons, if said matters had been brought to my attention, I would have excluded them from the columns of the paper.

So much I deem it necessary that I should state to the public, not only in justice to the gentlemen referred to, but also to myself and editorial associates.

GEO. W. CARTER,
Editor National Republican.

GRUMBLERS AT NEWSPAPERS.—Horace Greeley hits the nail on the head when he says: "It is strange how closely the men read the papers. We never say anything that anybody dont't like but we soon hear of it, and everybody tells us about it. If, however, once in a while we happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that—nobody seems to notice that. We may pay some man a hundred compliments and give him a dozen puffs, and he takes it as a tribute to his greatness, and never thinks of it—never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say anything this man don't like, or something that he imagines is a reflection on him or his character, see how quick he flares up and gets mad about it. All our evils are duly charged to us, but we never, apparently, get any credit for what good we do."

(From the Daily State Journal.)

RELICS OF THE REBELLION.

There are many relics of the late Rebellion stored away and highly prized in various sections of the State. The national and State flags which are carefully guarded at the Capitol, perforated stained and tattered—give evidence of the fearful struggles of the Union army in many a hard fought battle for freedom, liberty and the whole Union. The Easton *Express* says:

"Our townsman, Maj. C. C. Pike, is the owner of the first flag ever raised over the heads of an organized body of negro soldiers in the United States. The flag is of a peculiar design bearing on a bright blue field the chain of slavery arranged in a circle and having the links broken, while in an upper corner of the field appears the 'bright star of hope.' It was designed and made for a battalion of colored soldiers organized in the city of New Orleans in 1861, and afterwards disbanded by order of Gen. B. F. Butler as a measure contrary to the policy of the Government. The same regiment was subsequently reorganized by Gen. Butler under other officers and served gallantly during the war as the 1st Louisiana infantry. The first organization of the regiment was some months prior to the raising of colored troops by Gen. Hunter in South Carolina, which has been erroneously regarded as the first step taken in that direction. Easton may be proud of this historical memento."

HOME READING.

One of the most pleasant and noblest duties of the head of the family is to furnish its members with good reading. In the times which are past it was considered enough to clothe and feed and shelter a family. This was the sum of parental duty; but lately it has been found out that wives and children have minds, and so it has become a necessity to educate the children and furnish reading for the whole household; it has been found out that the mind wants its food as well as the body, and that it wants to be sheltered from the pitiless storms of error and vice by the guarding and friendly roof of intelligence and truth.

An ignorant family in our day is an antiquated institution. It tells of the musty past; it is a dark age which the light of the modern age of intelligence has not yet reached.

Let good reading go into a home and the very atmosphere of that home gradually changes. It becomes clearer, purer, more cheerful, more faithful and happy; the boys begin to grow ambitious, to talk about men, places, principles, books, the world and the future; the girls begin to feel a new life opening to them of knowledge, duty and love; they see new fields of usefulness and pleasure; and so the family changes, and one from its number will go intelligent men and women to fill honorable places and be useful members of the community. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household; let the old and young vie with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigation, and in cherishing a love of reading, study and improvement.

TWO ADDITIONAL VERSES TO "SWEET HOME."

The *Western Reserve* (O.) *Chronicle* says: Through the kindness of a relative of John Howard Payne we have come in possession of a curious document, namely, two additional verses of "Home, Sweet Home," which were addressed by the poet to his friend and kinswoman, Mrs. Bates, of London, whose husband was well known as a partner in the opulent house of Baring Brothers. The verses have the true ring of that familiar poem, and offer a pathetic contrast between the changing of fortune to whom they were addressed, and the homeless wanderer who sang the delights which he was never to know, in strains that will live while the world lasts. Our readers will be interested in the lines, which have never before been published, and which we copy verbatim:

TO MRS. BATES, LONDON.

Tho', in despite of the absence years,
Which sweet the remembrance of home still appears,
Amusements abroad, which but flatter the eye,
The unsatisfied heart turns and says with a sigh,
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

The exile is blest with all fate can bestow,
Whose color has been checkered with many a woe:
Though different our fortunes, our thoughts are the same,
In both, as we think of Columbia, exclaim,
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a moderate inquiry, and thus far about 1300 bales have sold, generally at previous rates, but some sales of mixed lists showing a tendency more in favor of buyers.

Yesterday's business embraced 6300 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	16 @17	—
Good Ordinary	18½@18¾	18¾
Low Middling	18¾@19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅛@19½	19½
Strict Middling	— @19¾	—
Good Middling	— @19¾	19¾
SUGAR:—		
Good Fair, ₰ lb		8 @8⅛c
Yellow Clarified		10½@11¼
Fair		7¾@ 8
Fully fair		9 @ 9½
White		11 @12
MOLASSES:—		
Centrifugal		20@30c
Fair		39@41
Prime		43
Reboiled, plantation, ₰ gallon		30@—
Reboiled, refinery		30@ 65
Golden Syrup		$1 00
FLOUR:—		
Superfine		7 00
Double extra		7 30
Treble extra		7 50
Good Treble Extra		7 75
Good Extra		7 62½
Choice Extra		8 50, and 9 00
CORN:		
White mixed		75
Yellow		85
White		78
Choice White, in Dundees		78
St. Charles county White		—
Mixed, in poor order		—

St. John's Commemoration.

The Masonic Fraternity of BERRY LODGE, No. 45, will assemble in the Lodge Hall, on SUNDAY, December 31, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will celebrate St. John's Day, (December 27,) by a Procession to St. James Chapel, on Roman street, where appropriate services will be held by Elder Thomas.

After service the members will return to their Hall where refreshments will be provided.

All Brethren in good standing are notified. Visiting Brethren are also cordially invited to participate in the ceremonies and festivities.

By order of the W. ·. M. ·.

WM. G. BROWN,
Secretary.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

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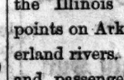

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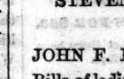

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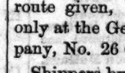

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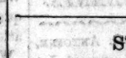

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1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
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1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
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Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion.
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NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

The true friends of the South are anxious to attract immigration. In New York a newspaper named the South is constantly urging Northern people to seek the sunny regions. Truly, so far as natural advantages are concerned, it would seem that no country is so rich in promise to the cultivators of the North. But the prescription with which Northern men are treated in some portions af the South has had a powerful influence in couteracting all the fine promise of its natural resources. Added to this the fact that numerous failures have marked the efforts of Northern men to establish themselves on Southern soil, growing out of the fact that proper care was not exercised in the selection of a new field of enterprise, and that sufficient pains had not been taken to conform to the new conditions of farming enterprise. The process of colonization must necessarily be gradual, yet we believe that it is destined to ultimately succeed. We especially rejoice in the tendency of population to circulate and to transfer itself from one region to another. This will have a powerful influence in establishing a homogeneous nationnality and a common sentiment of patriotism.—*Exchange.*

An Unreported Conversation.

During the Grand Duke Alexis's walks through Bridgeport cartridge factory the other day, he pointed to several workingmen and inquired of Governor Jewell, "Are these men what you call the common people?" The Governor replied that they were a fair specimen of the working classes in this country. "But do you mean to say that these get into official position?" further asked the imperial scion. "Perhaps not any of these men," rejoined Governor Jewell; "but men of their class do; they are educated men, most of them—that is, they can all probably read and write, and most of them take and read the newspapers." "Do you know of any cases where such men have actually been elected to office?" again queried the curious Alexis. "O certainly," the Governor said: "I myself worked in the shop as a tanner till I was twenty years of age;" and the announcement seemed to puzzle the Duke a good deal. Here was the Governor of a State, as well dressed and as well appearing as himself, who had actually worked in a shop, and this man was welcoming him in behalf of a 100,000 voters; it was more of an enigma than the boy had ciphered on previously; but as he goes through the country he will ascertain, upon inquiring, that very many of the public men here have come direct from the workshop. In Massachusetts, where he is now visiting, Governor Claflin was a shoemaker, Senator Wilson was a cobbler also, and General Banks was a machinist.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE LESSON OF LIFE.—Of all the lessons that humanity has to learn, the hardest is to learn to wait with folded hands that claim life's prizes with previous effort, but having struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, see no result as effort seems to warrant—nay, perhaps, disaster inssead. To stand firm at such a crisis of existence, to preserve one's self-poise and self respect, not to lose hold or to relax effort,—this is greatness, whether achieved by a man or woman—whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is allowed to pass in silence. Those who stand on the high places of the earth understand not what necessity, what suffering means.—They know not what it is to a noble mind to be obliged, like the worm, to crawl upon the earth for nourishment, because it has not the strength to endure famine. Life moves around them with so much grace, splendor, and beauty; they drink life's sweetest wine, and dance in a charming intoxication. They find nothing within them to understand the real sufferings of the poor; they love only themselves, and look at mankind only in their own narrow circle.

MR. DISRAELI recently indignantly denied that when young he wrote for the press. Justin McCarthy, in his last letter to the New York *Mail* says: "Gladstone has written for the press, and taken money for his work, and does so still. So did the Marquis of Salisbury; so does Lord Amberley—scions both of proud old English houses, which were renowned when the ancestral Disraeis were hawking old clothes."

Fun and Fancy.

—A sailor in attempting to kiss a pretty girl, got a violent box on his ear. "There," he exclaimed, "just my luck; always wrecked on the coral reefs."

—At a duel a second interfered, and proposed the combattants should shake hands. To this the other objected. "For," said he, "their hands have been shaking for this half hour."

—A friend has presented us with the autograph of the blacksmith who riveted the public gaze; also, one of the timbers of the house that Forest "brought down."

—A Speaker at a stump meeting declared that he knew no east, no west, no north, no south.

"Then," said a by-stander, "you ought to go to school and learn your geography."

—A robber who was seized for stealing snuff out of a tobacconist shop, by way of excusing himself, said that "he was not aware of any law that forbade a man to take snuff."

—"Is Miss Smith at home?" asked a gentleman of a servant, who answered the call of the bell. "I think not, sir; I'll go and ask her," was the reply.

—An Irishman took off his coat to show a terrible wound which he said he had received a few years before. Not being able, however, to find the wound, he suddenly remembered it was on his "brother Bill's arm."

—At a recent railway festival the following striking sentiment was given:

"Our Mothers—the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch.

—An innkeeper observed a postillion with only one spur, and inquired the reason.

"Why, what would be the use of another?" said the postillion. "If one side of the horse goes, the other can't stand still."

—When his cousin Charlotte Dunne was married, Jones said, "It was Dunne before it was begun, Dunne while it was doing, and it was not Dunne when it was done."

—"Who is that lovely girl?" said Lord Norbury, in company with his friend, Counsellor Grant. "Miss Glass," replied Grant. "I should often be intoxicated, could I place such a glass to my lips," said Norbury.

—"Young gentlemen, do not all of you go quite yet, I want some one to carry a letter up town." "Well, Tom," says Dick, "you and I can go, and that will leave one." "Yes," says Harry, "two from three leaves one to carry.

—"Husband, I wish you would buy me some pretty feathers." "Indeed my dear little wife, you look better without them." "Oh, no," said she coaxingly, "you always call me your little bird, and how does a bird look without feathers?"

—A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew. "Well it wasn't any feller by that name, but it was Sye Jones that kissed me. I told him every one in town would find it out."

—Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse jockey. "No, not exactly," replied Simons, "but I have broken three or four wagons."

—Dentist to his patient—"Hem very old—I must have made some mistake; there's nothing the matter with this tooth. Never mind, I'll try again. Of course, I won't charge you for pulling more than one of them—no matter how many I take out."

—A lawyer wrote "Rascal," in the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who he said had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it.

—A learned young lady the other evening astonished the company by asking for the "loan of a diminutive, argentiferous, truncated cone, convex on its summit, and semi-perforated with symmetrical indentations." She wanted a thimble.

—Call that a kind man," said an actor speaking of an absent acquaintance; a man who is always from his family, and never sends them a farthing! Call that kindness."

"Yes, unremitting kindness."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

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J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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